

The Woodland News.

VOL. X.

WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

NO. 12.

The Woodland News.

S. W. RAVELEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Terms--In Advance.

One year.....\$5 00
Six months.....3 00
Three months.....2 00
Single copies.....12¢

Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00--each subsequent insertion, \$1 00. Business cards of ten lines or less, one year, \$20; three months, \$8.
A liberal discount will be made on the above rates for all yearly or quarterly advertisements which exceed one square.

Job Printing.

Having a complete assortment of the best Job Printing material, we are prepared to do work of all kinds in our line, such as Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Law Blanks, Cards, etc., in the best style of the art, at the most reasonable prices, for cash.
Payable in Gold or Silver Coin.

Terms of the Courts of Yolo County.

District Court--3rd Monday in March; July and November.

County Court--1st Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Probate Court--2nd Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Board of Supervisors--1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in May; 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday in November.

County Officers.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.
Senator--Hon. J. T. Hall, Yolo.
Assemblyman--Hon. J. B. Hartsough, Cacheville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge.....James A. Hutton
District Attorney.....H. G. Burnett
Court Commissioner.....C. P. Sprague
County Clerk.....L. C. Brownell
Sheriff.....Charles H. Gray
Treasurer.....G. A. Fabricius
Surveyor.....Amos Matthews
Coroner.....A. Sprague
Public Administrator.....Wm S Emery
Supt. Schools.....Henry Gaddis
Superior--1st District--George W. Bell, Washington. 2d District--George W. Scott, Buckeye. 3d District--S. N. Mering.
Assessors--1st, R. Parker; 2d, J. P. Bullock; 3d, A. J. Hall, Woodland; 4th, A. W. Wade, Buckeye.

BUSINESS CARDS.

I. W. JACOBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Knight's Landing, Yolo County, Cal.
aug23-tf

H. G. BURNETT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

Will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care. (jy11-tf)

C. P. SPRAGUE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
will practice in the several courts of Yolo county and in the Supreme court.
Office at WOODLAND, Yolo Co., Cal.
(jy11-tf)

JOHN B. HARMON, HENRY H. HARTLEY.

H. H. HARTLEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE--MUNSON'S BUILDING,
39 J street, Sacramento.

Will practice in the Supreme Court, and District Courts of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Sutter and Colusa. f15-tf

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Amos Matthews, County Surveyor,
OFFICE--BELOW WARING'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON.

Will promptly attend to all orders in the line of his profession.

AMOS MATHEWS.

Swamp Land Affidavits may be made before Charles F. Reed, who will forward them to me. Mr. Reed has the necessary Blanks. may17-tf.

BELLE UNION SALOON,

Main street, Woodland
I. LEWALD, Proprietor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he keeps the best of Liquors, Cigars, and Confectionery, etc., always on hand. Also, a good supply of ICE. july2-tf

J. SCHERLE & CO.,

WOODLAND BREWERY,
Main street, Woodland,

RETURN thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and would respectfully announce that they can supply private families as well as hotels with LAGER BEER of superior quality, at shortest notice.
All orders from the country punctually attended to. july2-tf

THE SONG OF ALL SONGS.

COMPOSED BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

As you've walked through the town on a fine Summer's day,
The subject I've got you have seen I dare say;
Upon fences and railings, wherever you go,
You'll see the penny ballads sticking up in a row;
The titles to read you may stand for a while,
And some are so odd they will cause you to smile;
I noted them down as I read them along
And I've put them together to make up my song.

CHORUS--Old songs, new songs, every kind of song,
I noted them down as I read them along.

There was 'Abraham's Daughter' 'Going out upon a spree,'
With 'Old Uncle Snow,' 'In the Cottage by the Sea,'
'If your foot is pretty, show it,' 'At Langan's Ball,'

And 'Why did she leave him' 'On the Raging Canawl?'

There was 'Bonnie Annie,' with 'A jockey hat and feather,'

'I don't think much of you,' 'We were boys and girls together.'

'Do they think of me at home?' 'I'll be free and easy still,'

'Give us now a good Commander,' with the 'Sword of Bunker Hill.'

'When this cruel war is over,' 'No Irish need apply,'

'For everything is lovely and the goose hangs high,'

'The young gal from New Jersey,' 'O wilt thou be my bride?'

And 'Oft in the still night' 'We'll all take a ride.'

'Let me kiss him for his mother,' 'He's a gay young gambler,'

'I'm going to fight him Sigel,' and 'De bully lager beer.'

'Hunkey boy is Yankee Doodle,' 'When the cannons loudly roar,'

'We're coming, father Abraham, six hundred thousand more.'

'In the days when I was hard up' with 'My Mary Ann,'

'My Johnny was a shoemaker, or 'Any other man!'

'The Captain with his whiskers' and 'Annie of the Vale,'

Along with 'Old Bob Ridley' 'A riding on a rail!'

'Rock me to sleep, Mother,' 'Going round the Horn!'

'I'm not myself at all,' 'I'm a bachelor forlorn.'

'Mother, is the battle over?' 'What are the men about?'

'How are you, Horace Greeley,' 'Does your mother know you're out.'

'We won't go home till morning,' with 'The bold Privateer,'

'Annie Lisle' and 'Zouave Johnny' 'Riding on a railroad keel'

'We are coming, sister Mary,' with 'The folks that put on airs.'

'We are marching along,' with 'The four and thirty stars,'

'On the other side of Jordan' 'Don't fly your kite too high!'

'Jenny's coming o'er the green,' to 'Root Hog or die!'

'Our Union's Starry Banner,' 'The Flag of Washington,'

Shall float victorious o'er the land from Maine to Oregon!

AIR AND OCEAN.--The air is made up of a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, and it always contains considerable watery vapor and carbonic acid. In his new work on Chemistry, Prof. Youman states, that if all the air were reduced to its average density at the earth's surface, it would extend five miles high, and that if the above constituents were arranged in layers one over the other, we should have first at the bottom, a bed of water all over the earth's surface 5 inches deep; next a layer of carbonic acid 13 feet deep; next above, a layer of oxygen gas about one mile deep; and above this a layer of nitrogen gas about 4 miles deep. This will help the memory.

Sea water contains about 4 ounces of salt in every gallon. Estimating the ocean to average two miles in depth, the salt if separated in a solid bed would line the bottom of the entire ocean to the depth of 140 feet.

HOW TO SECURE SMALL FEET.--The ladies of Lima are noted for extremely small feet, the secret being, that infants of the female sex undergo, as a rule, amputation of the small toe of each foot. So general is the custom, that many women think that five toes on each foot is a state of things peculiar to the male sex. It is said that a Peruvian surgeon is going to London and Paris, where he expects to make a fine harvest. He warrants to ladies the tiniest and most graceful foot, by means of the above-named amputation, and confinement to the house of only one week. A custom of this kind prevailed pretty generally in Paris some years ago, kept up by the very reprehensible complaisance of a surgeon, who had acquired some celebrity touching this silly mutilation.

What an Old Californian Did.

General Richard J. Oglesby, the Union candidate for Governor of Illinois, in opening his canvass at Chicago lately, gave the following touching reminiscence:

May I indulge myself for a moment to give you a few of the reasons why I became an anti-slavery man? I know that what effects the character of any one man in the country is of but little consequence; still it was a big thing with me, and controlled all the future thoughts of my life--made me honest on the question--made me purely honest; my father was a slave holder; he had a wife and eight children, and--only one negro--and identified himself with the institution of slavery. He was a Virginian born, living in Kentucky, a cooper by trade. A negro fell to his lot somehow, with an other negro, learned the carpenter's trade; he lived in the family; while all the children were being born he nursed us; took care of us; led us along by the hand, and father (so I am told, and I believe it's true) never gave him a lash or a lick or any unkind word. He was one of the noblest black men I have ever seen. After a while, in the course of events, my parents died and left us poor--very poor. I was eight years old. I saw that negro put upon the stand and sold off at auction. That did not concern me very much. I scarcely knew what it meant. I saw those who were my friends--whom I loved dearly and still love--I saw them about it, and supposed, as a boy, that it was all right. That negro came often to see us, as he was taken away only eight or ten miles. He was then forty years of age. Shortly afterwards a son of the purchaser, in the wrath and fire of the moment, exposed his old bare back and gave him one hundred deliberate lashes. The news came to us children through my married sister, that sad story of how Uncle Tim had been treated. Something settled hold of me, young as I was, and I made a resolve, for a boy, of quite a serious character, that if ever in the providence of God I grew up to be worth anything, enough to buy him back to freedom, I would do it. His master, I presume, was as kind as they generally are. It is not the owner of a slave that I am abusing, but the institution. I am striking at something higher than a man--the system. Time passed and I remained poor. Finally, California became the rage, and I went there. I got together money enough to come back home and go to Kentucky. I kept my promise; I bought him and sent him free, and then swore eternal vengeance on the institution of slavery.

A KIND WORD FOR "MOTHER."--Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, sense, and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray-headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be Autumn, yea, Winter with a woman, but with the mother, as mother, it is always Spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless we are in all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, when the cares and coldness come withering to our hearts, when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy--how few will befriend us in misfortune--then it is, that we think of the mother we have lost.

ENAMELING JEWELRY.--The white enamel of watch dial plates is composed of ground flint glass, and the oxide of tin. The enamel in a pasty condition is laid upon the polished metal, and all the free moisture is absorbed by applying a dry cloth to it, after which it is smoothed on the surface and permitted to become dry. It is now placed within a muffle, and subjected to a powerful heat in a furnace. Several thin coats of enamel, frequently four, are laid upon the top of one another, each fired and rubbed down with a fine file and polished with a turnisher. Blue enamel is obtained by mixing cobalt with an opaque white enamel. The protoxide of copper affords the color for red enamel.

Gun-Cotton. vs. Gun-Powder

Gun Cotton is just now attracting much attention in England. When this substance was introduced into the German armies some years ago it excited great interest in military circles, but the feeling soon abated when it became known that its rapid combustion rendered it almost as dangerous to those who used it as to those against whom it was used. Some time ago, however, Gen. Leus made improvements in the manufacture which obviated the objections referred to, and the British Government made an application at Vienna for the attendance of the General before a War Office committee to explain the process. The Austrian Government gave the required permission, and there is now a manufactory of the improved gun-cotton in operation at Stowmarket. The improvement of General Leuz consists in spinning the cotton into yarn before subjecting it to the process by which it is converted into an explosive substance. By this simple change the rapidity of combustion, which constituted such a drawback to its value when first discovered, is prevented, and gun-cotton, as now prepared, is even more manageable than gun-powder.

Scott Russell, the builder of the famous Great Eastern, has recently delivered a public lecture upon its preparation and use, at which he demonstrated by experiments that it is perfectly manageable and far superior to gun-powder for practical use in war, mining, etc. The advantages of this substance as compared with gun-powder are, greater explosive force, less heat and smoke, greater facility of transport, non-liability to deterioration from wet, and the practicability of manufacture in water. It may, as shown by Mr. Russell, be submerged in water, and is ready for use as soon as dry, or even while damp. If required to be transported through fire, it has only to be wetted, and becomes harmless. The almost entire absence from smoke is a great advantage, both for military and civil purposes. It facilitates rapid firing in case-mated forts and between the decks of ships, and in mining and engineering works it enables the work to proceed more expeditiously, and with less injury to the health of the workers. The non-fouling of the guns and rifles, and the little heat generated by firing, are other great advantages, in a military point of view, which gun-cotton possesses over gun powder.

RAILROAD SPEED.--The following are given as instances of the best time made on Railroads. The Duke of Wellington was conveyed from Paddington, London, to Slough, in a special train, in fifteen minutes; the distance is eighteen miles or at the rate of one mile for every fifty seconds. The locomotive "Hamilton Davis," with six cars attached, ran on the New York Central Railroad in 1855, fourteen miles in eleven minutes, or at the rate of forty moments and two seconds per mile. Ten miles were run on the Pennsylvania Railroad in seven minutes and a half or at the average rate of 40 and 50-100 seconds per mile. This perhaps is the fastest time that has ever been made on a railway. From Albany to New York, 144 miles, a locomotive has run the whole distance, on the Hudson River Railroad, in 169 minutes, or at the average of one minute six-tenths of a second per mile. An engine with train attached, has run from Indianapolis to Union City, a distance of 84 miles, in ninety minutes, or at the rate of one minute, three seconds and a fraction per mile. From Albany to Niagara, the distance by railroad is 350 miles. Over this an express has passed in seven hours and thirty-seconds and a fraction per mile.

A YOUNG gentleman, who has just married a little beauty, says: "She should have been made taller, but she is made of such precious materials that Nature couldn't afford it."

THE ANCIENTS OUTDONE.--Talk of Dardanus and Icarus! A man made wings to his house and had a fly in it.

WHEN have married people passed through the alphabet of love? When they reach the be-be.

Sickness not Causeless.

There never can be disease without a cause; and almost always the cause is in the person who is ill; he has either done something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should have attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly; as seldom does it so come, as a house becomes enveloped in flames on the instant of the fire first breaking out. There is generally a spark, a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease, and promptitude is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which, after a while, passes off, and the parents feel relieved; the second night the cough is more decided; the third, it is croup, and in a few hours more the darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed the whole of the day after the first coughing was noticed, had fed lightly and got abundant warm sleep, it would have had no cough the second night, and the day after would have been well.

An incalculable amount of human suffering and many lives would be saved every year if two things were done uniformly. First, when any uncomfortable feeling is noticed, begin at once, trace the cause of it, and avoid that cause ever after. Second, use means at hand to remove the symptoms; and among these, the best, those which are most universally available and applicable, are rest, warmth, abstinence, a clean person, and pure air. When animals are ill, they follow nature's instinct, and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the unwise efforts of the patient to "keep up," when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment. Some persons attempt to "harden their constitutions" by exposing themselves to the causes which induce their sufferings, as if they could, by so doing, get accustomed to the exposure, and ever thereafter endure it with impunity. A good constitution, like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire, and is cured ever so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire; such a result is inevitable. There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the causes of disease. What gives a man a cold to-day will give him a cold to-morrow, and the next day, and the next. What lies in the stomach like a heavy weight to-day will do the same to-morrow; not in a less degree, but a greater; and as we get older, or get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get the greater need is there for increasing efforts to favor ourselves, to avoid hardships and exposures, and be more prompt in rectifying any "symptom," by rest, warmth, and abstinence. --Hall's Journal of Health.

WONDERS OF KENTUCKY.--The geological formation of the country is singular. Ponds with no visible inlet or outlet are very frequent. Holes in the ground, called "sink holes," are very common, and some of these lead to the great caves which abound in this region. Boys pick up a load stone from the ground at most points. Surveyors are very often troubled from this cause. "Sink holes" extend into the earth from ten to three hundred feet with sometimes a spring or small stream at the bottom. Two of these near Mumfordsville, excite great curiosity. One, on an eminence called the Frenchman's Knob, has been descended two hundred and seventy five feet without discovering any indications of a bottom. Another near the town, is some seventy-five feet in diameter at the top, inclines like a funnel to the depth of thirty feet. At this point is an aperture twelve feet in diameter, leading to unknown depths below. A stone or rock cast in, no returns indicative of having found bottom. Near the same place is a spring that rises some twelve inches at noon every day with as great regularity as the sun passes the zenith.

The Woodland News.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

SATURDAY, JULY, 23d, 1864.

J. J. KNOWLTON is our authorized Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements. Office—Corner of Montgomery and California streets, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

LAW BOOKS.—Various kinds of Law Books for sale at Raveley's, Knight's Landing.

THE Sacramento Evening Star has ceased to exist, says the Express.

STRATMAN & Co., News Dealers, San Francisco, have our thanks for late Eastern papers and periodicals.

On the first three days last week, Wells, Fargo & Co., shipped from Virginia 5,289 pounds of bullion, worth \$127,959.83.

A SEIZURE of members of the Defenders of Mexico has been made in New Orleans at the instance of the French Minister at Washington.

THE mines of Aurora have shipped \$669,000 worth of bullion up to the 1st instant for this year, being an increase of half a million over last year.

MR. FLEMING, a merchant at Don Pedro's Bar, Tuolumne county, was murdered in his bed, on Tuesday night of last week, by parties unknown. His wife, who was with him, was left for dead, and is in a critical condition.

THE Treasurer of this County has received from the State School Fund, \$1,732.80, which amount has been apportioned by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has also received \$253 from the State Hospital Fund, to be used for the benefit of the County Hospital Fund.

SENATOR WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, says that the whole number of troops mustered in service since Oct., 1863, was over 600,000, exclusive of 100,000 colored troops; and that the reinforcements sent to Gen. Grant since the opening of the present campaign are a little less than fifty thousand.

CIRCUS.—Lee & Ryland's great Equestrianism and Camel Show will exhibit this evening in Woodland. It comprises rare and wonderful Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic feats; performing horses, educated ponies, and trained mules. The Company is composed of the best performers in the country, and we bespeak for them a large attendance.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT yesterday, the cases of J. M. Garroue vs. Morris & Rodolph, and Duncan vs. Morris & Rodolph, came on to be heard on demurrer to plaintiffs' complaints. H. G. Burnett appeared for plaintiffs, and C. P. Sprague for defendants. Demurrers sustained, and plaintiffs in each case had leave to file amended complaint within twenty-four hours. Court adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COUNTY COURT.—According to adjournment, the County Court will be held on Monday week next—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge. The following cases are on the docket:

J. T. Rice vs. his Creditors.
D. A. Lewis do. do.
T. J. Dekker do. do.
E. Allen vs. K. S. Cary.
T. A. Burnett vs. E. C. Brown.
George W. Durman vs. George W. Pierce.
R. S. Cary vs. Lewis Drummond.

DISTRICT COURT.—On Monday next, according to adjournment, Hon. J. H. McKune, Judge, will hold the regular term of the District Court. The following cases are on the docket:

Patrick Morrissey vs. J. C. & H. Ray.
The People vs. Samuel Bixler.
R. C. Anderson vs. James McMahon et al.
J. M. Garroue vs. J. P. Harris and Isaac Rodolph.

Henry Fredericks vs. Thos. Lynch.
R. M. Bennett vs. John Hunt Jr.
R. L. Beamer vs. Robert Gardner.
W. T. Downs, guardian, vs. H. White.
Patrick Coniff vs. Thomas Wily.

We are now beginning to comprehend the terrible significance of a phrase which has been in very frequent use for a long time—"the destruction of Lee's army." How little the public realized the full import of the words or of the thing. How little they comprehend the havoc in our own army which the effort must cause. Lee's army was a huge, strong, compact, fierce, ferocious mass. It was energized by hate, hardened by experience, toughened by time, and severely disciplined. It was determined not to be destroyed. A month of fearful battles, and fearful destruction to both sides, is the record. The work is by no means done yet. When it is done, and in after years, we shall begin to realize the magnitude of bloody labor we undertook.

LARGE CONTRACT LET.—At a meeting of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners held on Wednesday, the Union says, the contract for building the levee and constructing the canal of Swamp Land District No. 18, Yolo county, was let to James Bily, James Sullivan and John Rooney, who enter into work as the firm of J. Bily & Co. The length of the levee to be built is about seventy-five miles. It will be three feet wide at the top and from five to six feet high. The contractors build the levee at seventeen cents per cubic yard. The canal will be about twenty-five miles in length, thirty feet wide and from three to five feet deep. The contractors are to receive fourteen cents per yard for the excavation. The canal is to be finished by the first of December next and the levee by the first of December, 1865. The contractors will commence work to-day. They expect to employ two hundred teams and four hundred workmen; so that there is no need of either man or horse being idle until that complement is made up.

Our Readers Minds Disabused.

By reference to our issue of the 9th instant, it will be seen that we took occasion to refer to an article in the Marysville Express, and to expose some of the sophistry that it contained. Dr. J. L. Downing appears to have concluded that the article was "sufficiently courteous and free from personalities to warrant a reply," and claims the privilege to correct and disabuse the minds of our readers. By what right he claims such privilege is not clear; we know of no reason why any man in the United States has not as much right to the use of our columns as the Doctor for the purpose of replying to our editorials; but since he claims the privilege of disabusing the minds of our readers, we publish his letter, believing that his effort is a perfect success; for formerly he privately and publicly declared that he was an unconditional Union man; whilst now he seems to insinuate that the "Confederate States" had a right to secede. Then, so far, the publication of his letter will tend to disabuse the minds of our readers.

The Doctor says, if we mean by government the perpetuation of the present Administration, he pleads guilty. We mean by government the perpetuation of any and all administrations placed in power under and by virtue of the provisions of the Constitutions and laws; but if the Doctor means by government, a right to dissect, destroy, and break up the Union of these States, we emphatically say, we are not in favor of such a "government."

The first onslaught the Doctor makes upon us is by an insinuation that we have admitted communications from "O. T. W." that were discursive. He may honestly differ with us, but we claim the exclusive right of judging as to the courteousness of communications with reference to inserting them in our columns.

He next charges us with reiterating the assertion that the Government is threatened by somebody else besides the Union party. We plead guilty to the charge! But he farther says, we intimated "that the Democratic party is inimical to such existence." We beg your pardon, Doctor! we never intimated any such thing; unless you mean by the Democratic party, rebels and rebel sympathizers; and if the time has come when Democracy means rebellion, we have no sympathy for it. Our democracy teaches us to suppress rebellion, crush treason, and enforce the laws; if yours teaches you anything else, we do not belong to the same school of Democrats. We belong to the Jackson school.

The Doctor seems to think because we "profess neutrality" that we have no right as an editor to condemn vice or award virtue; no right, in fact, to criticize the acts of public men, unless those men are supporters of Lincoln. Our views are different. We claim the right to criticize the conduct of all men, whether they be Democrats, or Republicans, or rebels, or rebel sympathizers; but we never did believe that a public journal has a right to excite the public mind to a resistance of legal authority.

His communication may be summed up about as follows: 1st, The present administration is the only party attempting to destroy our Government; 2d, That the Constitution of the United States was made by white men for the government of white men; 3d, That Confederate States had a right to secede; 4th, As there never had been a conviction for treason, it necessarily follows that the crime has not been committed since the commencement of the present Administration.

1st. In what manner is the present Administration attempting to destroy our Government? Long before it came into power several of the rebel States had entered into articles of confederation; had seized government vessels, arsenals, mints, and custom-houses, and forcibly resisted the collection of government revenue; the United States Courts had been broken up, and their authority resisted, upon the pretence of a fear that their "peculiar institution" was in jeopardy. Even after Fort Sumter had been fired and had surrendered to rebels, the Chief Executive issued his proclamation, exhorting all men in arms against the Government of the United States to return to their allegiance within twenty days, and containing a promise that if they signified an inclination so to do, they should be protected in their persons and their property. When, afterwards, their human chattels came into the Union lines and asked for protection, they were returned to their rebel masters, that it

might not be asserted or suspected that the war was against the peculiar institution. More than a year after the rebellion was commenced, three months was again given to the rebels to lay down their arms and cease to war against the constituted authorities, with a like promise of protection to their rights and their property in case of a compliance. In face of these facts and thousands of like character, Canadians may believe that the present Administration is attempting to overthrow the Government, but Americans cannot.

2d. "The Constitution was made by white men and for the Government of white men." We are of opinion that "white," "black," green, red, do not occur in the Constitution; yet that all persons are governed by it; if they have rights, they are protected by its provisions; if they violate it, or the laws based upon it, notwithstanding they may be as red as Indians, as black as negroes, or as green as cabbages, they are liable to suffer the penalty.

3d. The rebel States had a right to secede. Very well, Doctor: the Constitution says: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation."

Finally: "Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Several eminent judges of the U. S. Supreme Court have decided that the constitutional law is sufficient to give it common law force; and an eminent American author says: "Levying of war is direct when the war is levied directly against the Government, with intent to overthrow it; such as holding any of the government forts or ships, or attacking the same, or delivering them up to rebels through treachery. Judge Cane says: 'The expression levying war embraces not only the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.'

Judge ye, therefore, whether rebels are guilty of treason, and whether the Doctor sympathizes with or gives them comfort.

Again we repeat, that though we are independent in politics, we have no sympathy with treason—that we believe as Jackson believed, that the "Union must and shall be preserved."

Telegraphic News.

No Eastern dispatches were received yesterday. The following are from the Union of Thursday:

The rebel raid on Maryland, is said to have caused quarrels at Washington, which resulted in the retirement of Secretary Stanton from the Cabinet. John Sherman or Robert C. Schenck will succeed Stanton. General Hunter is reported to have requested to be relieved of his command, in consequence of his troops having been transferred to General Wright, who has charge of the column which is pursuing the rebels who invaded Maryland. General Wright is the commander of the Sixth Corp, so that it is probable that Corps, reinforced by Hunter's troops, is marching southward from Washington, and that Sheridan's cavalry will co-operate with this column. A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, under date of July 15th, states that on that day Grant's army had leveled the breastworks which barred the road to Petersburg. Six rebel guns were disabled by Union shot. The rebels were endeavoring to obstruct the navigation of the James. There was a general impression among military men that a portion of Johnston's army was on its way to reinforce Lee, and that Atlanta would fall without any further serious fighting. The latest news from Georgia strengthens the impression. General Sherman telegraphs that on the 18th his whole army was south of the Chatahoochee and advanced five miles, or to a point within two miles from Atlanta, without encountering serious opposition. A rebel concentration against Grant is safer for the Union cause, as things stands, than such a combination against Sherman would be, because Grant's positions are all strongly fortified and he is supported by the fleet.

From Northern Mississippi we have the good news that Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith attacked and defeated the combined forces of Forrest, Lee and Walker, at Pontotoc, on the 13th, and on two successive days followed up his victory, inflicting upon the enemy a loss of twenty-five hundred men. Smith's loss is stated at three hundred men. The forces led by the energetic Californian were the same that were recently led to defeat by Sturgis; they merely wanted a General. It is not probable that any of Forrest's command were made prisoners.

SENSIBLE.—A lady of this place, says she intends hereafter to save herself the trouble of walking with both hands clinched into the skirt of her dress, for the double purpose of avoiding the use of it as a street broom, and exposing her gaiters, by simply making her skirts about half a yard shorter.

If every lady in the United States would carry out this theory a large amount of gold would be saved to the country, that is now paid as duties on foreign fabrics.

"We're all mopping,
Mop, mop mopping,
We're all mopping,
Our way through the street."

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR WOODLAND NEWS:—The editorial in your issue of the 9th is sufficiently courteous and free from personalities to warrant a reply, and if "O. T. W." or any other alias, desires to know why they are not noticed, they have the answer in the opening paragraph of this communication. "Jonathan" is respectfully resigned to the tender mercies of his friend "Pike." Mr. Editor, you there reiterate one of the thousand unfounded charges of the Administration party, viz.: "That the existence of the Government is threatened" by somebody else besides themselves, and an intimation that the Democratic party is inimical to such existence. Now, if your paper was an Administration organ, nothing better need be expected from it; but professing neutrality, we claim the privilege to correct and disabuse the minds of your readers. To do so, it will be proper that we briefly allude to the history of our Government. At the close of the Revolutionary struggle there were thirteen separate, distinct, independent States or sovereignties, (so recognized by George III. in the "Treaty of Peace," and which were bound together by "Articles of Confederation," for "mutual defense against a common enemy." These sovereignties now entered into a more "perfect union" by the adoption of a Constitution, made by white men for the government of white men, and which was to take effect when ratified by a certain number of these independent States. Certain powers were thereby delegated to a Federal agency thus formed; and in the exercise of these delegated powers that Federal government was supreme; but all the powers not delegated by that Constitution were "reserved to the States, or the people thereof." It is, then, a delegated government, so expressed in the Constitution which defines its powers and prescribes its limits, and whenever those limits are transcended, no State is bound to submit to its despotic assumptions any more than to the edicts of the Emperor of Austria. The States believed they could rely upon such a government to protect their citizens from military despotism, and secure the vigor of centralization against foreign encroachments, and at the same time preserve popular liberty to the whole people.

This, then, was the "Union," and this the manner and object of its formation. For three-quarters of a century the Democratic party has administered such a form of government to the American people without a military prison or a single conviction for treason. The reason is obvious to every reflecting mind. The people loved their government, and the word "Union" was regarded with religious reverence. Why has this word "Union" suddenly become a word of hate and loathing among millions of American citizens in nearly one-half of our country? The monarchists of Europe, and especially of England, have for half a century, under the mask of philanthropy, endeavored to disseminate their odious doctrine of "impartial freedom," and finally succeeded in completing their unholy scheme for the debauchment and destruction of republican institutions. A party in 1860 elected Mr. Lincoln according to the outward form of the Constitution, but against the wishes of two-thirds of the American people. This combination of certain States against certain other States, upon a principle which, when practically carried into effect, would involve the utter destruction of society, was new in our history; and those who thought themselves likely to suffer reasoned that, "if the Declaration of Independence was true, sovereignty was inalienable," and the powers delegated by them as States might be recalled or revoked. The party in power, however, policy, and deny the right of any portion of the people to resist any encroachment upon their liberties, calling criticism of the administrative policy treason, despite the definition of the Constitution, and prescribing punishment therefor wholly unknown to that sacred instrument. This leads us at once to the old European idea of the "Divine right of kings to rule." Now, sir, if the Government existed before all the States ratified the Constitution, can it not exist after some have withdrawn? And is it necessary to change the form of government for those who prefer to remain? If you mean by government the perpetuation of this Administration, we plead guilty; for we intend, God helping, to overthrow it at the ballot-box, and re-establish the Democracy of 1778.

Very respectfully yours,
J. L. DOWNING.

TAXATION.—If any doubt the right of tax payers to grumble, let them read the following list of taxes that we of the Dalles will be required to pay before the close of the year: A National Tax; a State Tax; a County Tax; a City Tax; City License Tax; a School Tax; a Poll Tax; a Military Tax; a Swamp Tax; a U. S. Tax. Ten different taxes, the aggregate of which will use up an ordinary man's income.—Dalles Mountaineer.

* You have one consolation; you are exempt from one tax. The above using up your income, you cannot be compelled to pay an Income Tax.—Bee.

THE French authorities have issued very stringent orders at Puebla, the City of Mexico and other cities, with the object of forcing the inhabitants to make demonstrations of joy on Maximilian's arrival, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine for non-compliance.

THERE are twenty-seven persons only in Solano county who pay taxes on incomes of over \$1,400 per year in excess of the \$600 exempt.

OIL wells have lately been discovered near Visalia. The flow is said to be very large and in a crude state. I burn as brilliantly as refined oil.

THE American flag, hoisted at the Monte, Los Angeles county, by some Union men, was torn down by the Secessionists of that detestable burg.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CACHE CREEK, July 12, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of July 9th, I noticed an allusion to myself made by your correspondent "O. T. W." In his communication he quotes me as having said, at a recent Democratic meeting, that "all supporters of the Lincoln Government were nigger stealers." I did not make use of this language. I generally say what I think, and I have never yet thought that all supporters of the "Lincoln Government were nigger stealers." In the first place I never use the word "Nigger" except as a quotation; I do not recognize the word, no more, than I do those whom the word is intended to represent; nor do I recognize or use the term "Lincoln Government;" hence, the conclusion with me is, that O. T. W. quoted from the fullness of his own fertile imagination, and ascribed the words to me, whether by design or otherwise I know not, nor, indeed, do I care. I am induced to notice this misrepresentation merely through social considerations. The best friends I have in this world are supporters of Mr. Lincoln; companions of my youth; friends of my maturer years, and many for whom I entertain a respect little less than that which I have for my own father—are supporters of Mr. Lincoln; and whilst I regret the fatal delusion into which they have fallen, I by no means consider them negro stealers; but, on the contrary, so soon as they become convinced as I am, that he cares more for the negro—cares more to make good his prediction in regard to the country's becoming all free or all slave, than he does for the Union, they will drop him from their support, and excommunicate him as the one among many who did his utmost towards tearing down the fairest fabric of human liberty which mortal hands have ever raised. I do not feel called upon to give the exact language used by me on the occasion to which reference has been made; I will merely say, that any supporter of Mr. Lincoln, who has heretofore been a social friend of mine, who will believe that I used the quoted expression, may continue to believe so with my entire approbation, as I prefer to know all such friends as enemies (though not deadly), then they will not be deceived by me, nor I by them.

Now, Mr. Editor, lest your correspondent should lack the material for another essay, if you choose you may inform him that I consider the Government of the United States my government equally as much as Mr. Lincoln's, or any other individual's; you may tell him that I have not now, nor ever had, any sympathy with the South, as South against North. In all my actions and expressions politically I am governed by my sympathies with my country—North, South, East, and West. I believe that a Union founded by compromise and respect can never be maintained by butchery and hate. I believe that my Government has a right to suppress rebellion; but I do not believe that those who are entrusted with the temporary administration of that government have a right to trample that country's Constitution, its only foundation, into the loathsome pool of Abolitionism, and most assuredly do I believe that it is trampled there now—out of sight and out of mind of those who have sworn before God and man to uphold, protect, and defend it. I believe the rebellion would have been crushed long ere this if those men had not perjured themselves before high Heaven. I believe that those who control and direct the Administration do not want the Union restored, unless they can first steal the negroes of the Southern States from their rightful owners; and believing so, of course I consider all such, and alone negro stealers, but traitors to a country whose blessings they are unworthy to enjoy. I believe that if a convention of all the States were now called by the party in power, with reference to settling the difficulties which occasioned the war, such convention could adopt, and would adopt, measures to stop it, and that, too, without adding a blemish upon our country's honor. I also believe that the controllers of the negro-honoring party know this, and as the return of peace would take from them the opportunity of longer sucking the life-blood out of the people by stealing negroes and greenbacks, they continue to shout "Union," and ply their devastating vocation. I for one do not wish to continue them in their present position or occupation. I do not wish to burden my children nor my country with heavy and oppressive taxation, to pay these thieves—more elegantly, perhaps, yeaped "Shoddyites." These, Mr. Editor, are a few of my individual opinions. I do not know that they are entertained by any portion of the party with which I act; and as individual opinions, if you choose, give them room in your columns; if you do not choose, do otherwise, and in either selection you will oblige,
M. A. WOODS.

DIED.

In Woodland, July 19th the infant son of THOMAS POCKMAN, aged 19 days.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, July 16th, by Justice Frost, B. H. SCOTT to B. E. FOWLER.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following County Warrants will be paid on presentation, at the Treasurer's Office of Yolo County, properly endorsed, within sixty days from the date of this notice, and none of said Warrants will draw interest from and after this date. (See Act March 27th, 1850.)

County General Fund.
No. 2290—H. B. Wood.
" 2159—James F. Morris.
" 2133—George Patrick.
" 1823—Mike Bryte.
" 2328—Sarah Latham.
" 2341—C. S. Frost.
" 2360—H. P. Hamblin.
" 2332—H. G. Burnett.
" 2331—Freeman & Barber.
" 2317—Sarchel Bynum.
" 2343—S. A. Newkirk.
" 2347—Len Harris.
" 2348—"
Hospital Fund.
No. 2489—Margaret McKoon.
" 2617—H. C. Kirk.
" 2616—Margaret McKoon.
" 2619—Jos. F. Montgomery.
" 2629—C. P. Sprague.
" 2647—Freeman & Barber.
" 2634—Taylor Pockman.
" 2659—A. Sprague.
Building Fund.
No. 2671—P. McManus.
" 2672—G. A. FABRICIUS.
July 20th, 1864. County Treasurer.

The Woodland News.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Knight's Landing, July 21, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 16th, I am brought within a "cross fire" from the batteries of "Jonathan" and "O. T. W." It would seem to require a brave heart and a much steadier "nerve" than "O. T. W." gives me credit for possessing to encounter the weight of metal those two correspondents imagine they have discharged at my devoted head; they no doubt expect when the smoke has cleared away to see "Pike" scampering off in great confusion, utterly "demoralized;" but, as you will see, I occupy my original base, intending to "fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer to do it."

"O. T. W." must have felt greatly relieved when he saw, or imagined he saw, "Pike's" "poisonous shaft" "strike the ground long before reaching its designed victim;" but I beg to assure him, that when that arrow was speed upon its mission it contained, instead of poison, a balm and a cordial, the legitimate effects of which is to soothe, to heal, and to make wise, and which fails of this result only as water fails to relieve the hydrophobist.

It strikes me that it must be very annoying to our unconditional Union writers to fail to find the Democracy advocating "unconditional" peace; so much does it perplex them, that they seldom if ever fail to supply the word in such cases as they would like to have the Democracy use it. "Unconditional" peace the Democracy have not asked for, nor did the minister to whom I referred, as alleged by "O. T. W.," pray for "unconditional" peace; he prayed for such a peace as "Jehovah would please to vouchsafe to our bleeding country;" and it is to this kind of petitions that our "unconditional Union" men object; they want no prayer that is not preceded by a plan of their own. In this connection allow me to refer to the marked difference in the President's proclamation of the 7th inst., and those preceding it, appointing the first Thursday in August a day of humiliation and prayer, "commending the people of the United States to implore compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that, if consistent with His will, the rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and that the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders." This proclamation has the right ring about it, and to which every Christian heart in the land can respond with a hearty Amen! So different from all preceding proclamations of like character emanating from President Lincoln is this one, that the "loyal" press on this coast thought it a hoax, and would not publish it until they telegraphed back to know if it were genuine. This proclamation is dated on the 7th, and the Sacramento Union of the 14th publishes it, preceded by an editorial, from which I take these remarks: "The following is a dispatch which was received some days since, but withheld from publication from serious doubts of its authenticity," etc. I rather suspect that "O. T. W." will not go upon his knees on that day for any such purpose; he might, and perhaps would, if the Proclamation had accorded with the views of Dr. Bellows; that is, "that the war should continue for an hundred years, and a million more lives sacrificed, rather than slavery should not be abolished; for this they fight—for this they pray; but not for the restoration of the Union."

"O. T. W." says: "He would have us believe that he never would object to the exercise of patriotic sentiments even in the church." I beg your pardon, sir, but I do object to a church, as such, introducing, discussing, or acting upon or giving expression to any sentiments or principles that are separate and distinct from the mission of the Church, as given it by its Founder. There are other places more appropriate, and where men can exercise their political prerogative to any desirable extent.

But "O. T. W." thinks Horace Greeley never wrote what is known as his "Ode to the American Flag," half a verse of which I quoted, because, as he says, "he might as well attempt to make an apple-pie of a cabbage leaf as to make a poet of Horace Greeley." If he had substituted the word patriot for poet, the sentence would read better and express more truth. "O. T. W." then grows indignant; hear him: "Now, sir, whether that stanza was written by Greeley, or Garrison, or any other editor, either North or South, its sentiments are only endorsed by traitorous copperheads and rattle-snakes!" Oh, fie! don't get into a pet! We all know that none but traitors endorse it; but the Democracy never did endorse it or its author!

Mr. Editor, I have devoted so much space in this communication to "O. T. W.," that I can occupy comparatively little in paying my respects to "Jonathan," but I am consoled with the thought that but little is required. The first thing that particularly claims our attention in "Jonathan's" communication is the following paragraph: "If those heretofore holding office under our Government should, in those days when one was paid for his patriotism, claim to have been particularly the guardians of our country, now, when patriotism is of substantial value, in the day of our nation's trouble, so act as to give comfort to the enemies of our nation, we would most certainly be in duty bound to take the action as the real sentiment." True; the action and not the profession. Now, the question at issue between us is, which party has done most to foster the rebellion—to unite the South as one man against the Union? I will let Thurlow Weed answer that question; he is an old-time Republican, helped to bring the present Administration into power, and his declaration will be worth more with "Jonathan" than a thousand emanating from Democratic sources.—Here is Thurlow Weed's testimony: "The chief architects of the rebellion before it broke out were aided in their infernal designs by the Abolitionists of the North.—This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Harper Book a firebrand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the

Union. And even now, the ultra Abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, thus playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion and keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering reunion difficult if not impossible."

So says Thurlow Weed, and so say the Democracy now.

"Jonathan's" next paragraph, to which I wish to allude, is too lengthy to quote in full in this already lengthy article; but it is in substance that, "one who would attend a Baptist Association and oppose the introduction of a series of 'loyal resolutions,' and upon their adoption withdraw from the Association, should be considered, if not the author, at least the endorser, of the poem quoted in my communication of the 9th." &c.; in this connection he quotes one of the resolutions passed by the Baptist Association, which assembled in Sacramento in October last, and doubtless has reference to that particular session. As to whether any one from this place or vicinity, or elsewhere, withdrew from that body because of the passage of the resolutions referred to, I will let the Evangelist, a Baptist paper, published in San Francisco, and what "Jonathan" would regard as intensely loyal, speak, and abide by its judgment. That paper of 22d October, in speaking of the doings of the Association, says:—"In view of determining the boundaries of the two Associations—the San Francisco and Pacific—assigning to the latter the churches north of the Bay and west of the Sacramento river, the Grafton church was, by its own request, dismissed to the Pacific Association. We call particular attention to this fact, as it has been widely published in the secular press that the church withdrew in consequence of the action of the Association upon the State of the Country. The request was made and the action taken before the introduction of the resolutions." So, away goes the last prop to "Jonathan's" magnificent superstructure of last week, and which he had taken so much pains to rear. It is too bad, but "Jonathan" must blame—not me, but, first, those of his own political faith; and, second, his own want of a correct history of the current events of the day.

As ever, yours, PIKE.

THE PROPORTION OF LOSSES.—In the Peninsula war, the annual loss of the British army was 165 to 1,000 in the Crimean war, during July August and September, it was at the annual rate of 203 in 1,000 but during the following winter months it rose to 511 in 1,000, and during the next three years the loss was at the fearful rate of 912 in 1,000. During the last year the loss in the American army was only 55 in 1,000. These figures look small when compared with the bloody records of Chickamauga and Gettysburg, and are probably nearly correct. One of the prominent reasons for this favorable showing no doubt, is that not only are our armies better provided with medical men and other auxiliaries, but it is backed up with an organization such as was never before known in the world's history.—U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Miss Toodles says a friend of hers has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a good-sized, fat old bachelor, she can make quite a decent young man, and have enough left for two small puppies.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the 6th Judicial District, County of Yolo, dated the 8th day of July, A D 1864, and to me directed and delivered, for a Judgment rendered in said Court, on the 1st day of July, A D 1864, in favor of GUSTAVUS ANDERSON and against JAMES P. CHILBERG, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, (\$553 50) with interest thereon at the rate of Two (2) per cent per month, from July 1st, 1864, till paid, and accruing costs, amounting to the sum of Forty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Five Cents, (\$45 85) and all other accruing costs, I have levied on the following property, to wit: A Tract of Land being and lying in the County of Yolo, State of California, bounded on the north by the Colusa Road, on the east by lands of Ambrose Jones, on the south by lands of Leonard Houx, and on the west by lands of M. A. Rahm, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) Acres, more or less, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Notice is hereby given that On the 6th day of August, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell all the right, title and interest of said James P. Chilberg in and to the above described property, at the Court House door in the town of Woodland, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for Cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs.

July 15-31 C. H. GRAY, Sheriff.

DON'T FORGET!

THAT G. K. VAN HEUSEN Is Still at His Old Stand,

204 J STREET, BET. 7TH AND 8TH, And Furniture and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, and other articles, at Wholesale or Retail,

As Cheap as any other House in Town. N. B.—Highest price paid for Second-Hand Furniture. Old Furniture Repaired and Varnished, by Jan16-3m G. K. VAN HEUSEN.

STOCK RANCHED.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of

Stock Raisers and the public generally, that he has got one of the finest RANCHES for stock in the State, it is located about 6 miles above Tehama Mills on Antelope Creek, Tehama County.

Terms per Month --- \$2 00 F. M. FRATT.

June4-tf

Notice to Wool Growers.—Just received, a fine lot of Wool SACKS and TWINE, at RAVELEY'S.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day taken charge of the Estate BERNHARD RATHWIG, Deceased, and will administer on the same; all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within ten months from this date or they will be forever barred.

WM. S. EMERY, Pub. Adm'r. Woodland, July 12, 1864. July15-4t

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle with GILES E. SILL. The books will be found at the old stand, in Woodland.

J. L. DOWNING.

July9-4t

Estate of M. W. Sherman, Dec.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at Buckeye.

GEO. W. SCOTT, Administrator.

July9-4t

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of JOHN HOAGLAND, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Washington, County of Yolo, and State of California, on certain judgment rendered therein on the 18th day of June, A D 1864, in favor of GEORGE W. SEVEY and against Mrs. McCARDLE GRUBS and E. S. GRUBS, her husband, for the sum of Fifty-three Dollars and Thirty-nine Cents, together with Twenty-five Dollars and Ten Cents costs of suit and accruing costs, I have levied upon and seized and shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the town of Washington, and township of Washington, Yolo county, on the 26th day of JULY, A D 1864, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said Mrs. McCARDLE GRUBS and E. S. GRUBS, (her husband) or either of them, in and to the following described property, to wit: Situate and being in the county of Yolo, and State of California, to wit: Lots Nos. Nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), and thirty (30), in Block fifteen (15) in the Town of Washington, in said county, and being between Mary and Margaret streets, and between Third and Fourth streets, each lot fronting twenty-five feet eight inches (26, 8) on Mary street and running back eighty feet (80), together with all and singular the improvements thereon, to satisfy said execution. Dated at Washington, Yolo county, this 27th day of June, A D 1864.

SAM RUSH, Constable Washington Twp., Yolo county.

July2-4t

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

The people of the State of California, to THOMAS J. CLARK, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of CAMILLUS NELSON in said Court filed against you within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, if served out of this county but within this Judicial District, then, in twenty days, but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 13th day of July, 1864, in said Court.— Said action is brought to recover judgment for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars with interest on said sum from the 30th day of October, 1862, as specified in complaint on a promissory note, given by you, B. B. Glascock and others, dated June 2d, 1862, for the sum of \$2,000, payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, with two per cent per month interest from date, with a credit thereon of Eleven Hundred Dollars, made the 30th of October, 1862, all of which is fully set forth in the complaint, a copy of which accompanies this Summons.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to answer the Complaint as directed, plaintiff will demand judgment against you for the amount as herein above specified.

In Testimony whereof, I, L. O. BROWNELL, Clerk of the 6th Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 13th day of July, A D 1864.

July15 3m L. O. BROWNELL, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. In Justice E. M. Hiatt's Court Grafton Township, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, To CARY LADUE, Greeting:—

YOU are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the Township of Grafton, in the County of Yolo, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. to answer unto the complaint of J. & J. W. Baldwin who brings action to recover the sum of One Hundred and ninety one dollars and eighty eight cents, due upon a promissory note, when a judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1864. E. M. HIATT, Justice of the Peace of said Township.

may28-3m

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on or after the 25th day of July, 1864, the undersigned will apply to the Register of the State Land Office for a Patent for the following described tract of State School Land, to wit: The N. W. quarter of Section 31, Township 10 North Range 2, East, of Mount Diablo Meridian.

June25-4t HENRY M. FISKE.

JOSEPH CONBOIE, UNDERTAKER,

106 J St., bet. Fourth & Fifth, SACRAMENTO.

Everything requisite for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Jan16-6m

THE "HOWE" DOUBLE-THREAD LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

From which all others derive their Vitality!!

Established in 1845, Improved from time to time and fully perfected in 1862!

Substantially and strongly built, and less liable to get out of order than any other machine now extant. They GATHER and SEW ON at the same time. THEY NEVER DROP STITCHES! Run lightly, sew rapidly, and are almost noiseless! They do the FINEST or COARSEST WORK with equal facility.— Latest improved BRAIDERS, BINDERS, ROLLING PRESSES, ADJUSTING HAMMERS, etc., go with each Machine. Letter "A," for family use.....\$60 00 Letter "A," pearl finish, with cover, price 75 00 Letter "B," for family, dress makers, or tailors' use, price 65 00 Letter "C," heavy manufacturing for Upholstering, Carriage Trimming, and Harness Makers.—To this machine especially the attention of manufacturers is solicited. Price..... 85 00 Letter "D," light cylinder. Price.....115 00 Letter "E," heavy cylinder. Price.....140 00 Unequalled for boot and shoe work.

We have also for sale the Gennine

New England Machines,

(Formerly sold at \$25), price.....\$15 00 WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MACHINES.— Purchase only of us or our Agents, as there is a spurious article in the market.

DEMING & CO., No. 3 Montgomery st. (Masonic Temple), San Francisco, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Agency for Sacramento, W. SHARP, 142 J street.

For Marysville, S. D. Baldwin, 57 D street.

For Woodland, J. S. CUNNINGHAM. June25-3m

NOTICE TO PERSONS VISITING THE CITY!

Headquarters for Boys' Clothing.

ALL Strangers visiting the city are particularly invited to call on

R. T. BROWN & CO. CORNER FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

And examine their Extensive Stock of

GENTS' and BOYS' Fashionable Clothing

—AND— FURNISHING GOODS,

Comprising every conceivable

Style, and adapted to the

Wants of All and at

Very reasonable Prices.

We are receiving by every steamer immense additions to our stock.

R. T. BROWN & CO., Cor. 4th and J streets, Sacramento.

d: -tf

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY.

FREEMAN & BARBER

HAVE JUST returned from San Francisco with a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Superior in quality and quantity to any ever offered to the people of Yolo county.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Salt, Flour, Bacon, Ham, Cornmeal, Potatoes, etc., etc.

HARDWARE!

Spades, Shovels, Nails, Files, Axes, Tinware, of all sorts.

OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, AND

READYMADE CLOTHING

Of all kinds.

Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Caps.

DRY GOODS.

In this line we have a complete stock. The highest market price paid for produce. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't forget the place, FREEMAN & BARBER. nov8-tf Woodland, Yolo county.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

R. P. GLASS

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the well known Livery and Sale Stable from Adams & Glascock, at Woodland, and he is prepared to carry on the business as usual. He has always on hand good Saddle and Buggy Horses. Feed for sale in any quantity.

R. P. GLASS, Woodland.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, —AND—

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD AT

WELLS'S Knight's Landing.

CASH PAID FOR

By S. W. RAVELEY, Knight's Landing.

DRY GOODS!

—FOR—

STRING AND SUMMER!

O'CONNELL, RYAN & CO.,

Call attention to

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THIS KIND

With which their

EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB STOCK

Is Replete.

The Character of their House

FOR FIRST CLASS GOODS!!

IS WELL KNOWN.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETY

— OF —

ALL THE NEW DRESS FABRICS

Is Complete in their

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

No. 83 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

P. S.—Attention is directed to the New Spring Mantle—a beautiful garment. may 14-3m

DEUEL, GRIFFITHS & O.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRY GOODS DEALERS,

No. 248 J street, SACRAMENTO,

Have just received a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Adapted to the wants of the

Spring and Summer Trade.

April30-3m

NEW GOODS, SPRING GOODS,

SUMMER GOODS,

— OF —

THE VERY LATEST STYLE AND PATTERN

— O —

CAN BE FOUND AT

B. LASKY'S.

228 J Street, bet. Eighth & Ninth

Who has just received a large assortment of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Boys' Clothing,

Hats and caps,

ALSO A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

LADIES' SHOES, ETC.,

All of which he offers for sale twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in SACRAMENTO.

B. LASKY, m21-3m 228 J street, bet. Eighth & Ninth.

B. KOZMINSKY, . . G. W. LOCKE. . . S. LEVENSON.

B. KOZMINSKY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO H. GOODKIND & CO.,

No. 166 J St., Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Brler Wood,

Turkish,

French and

MEERSHAUM PIPES,

CARDS, MATCHES, SNUFF,

Smoking and Fine-Cut Tobacco,

CIGARITOS, ETC., ETC.

ALSO, DRIED FRUITS,

And a full assortment of

NUTS!

Particular attention given to Country Orders. Jan23-tf

Of those for whom we fond emotion cherish Secure the shadow ere the substance perish.

TO STRANGERS!

Beals' Daguerrean Rooms will be open from SUNRISE UNTIL DARK, where all varieties of PICTURES will be taken in a superior manner and at the shortest notice. Rooms--113 J street. Sacramento.

N. B.—Don't mistake the name and number—same floor with LIGHT & PIERSON, Dentists. June11-4f.

The Woodland News.

Beecher's Visit to a King.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a late number of the N. Y. Independent, relates, in the following characteristic manner, the particulars of a "visit" which he made to the King of Belgium:

When I was in Ghent, at the request of the American Minister I consented, in the hope of doing some good to our country, to call on the King of Belgium. It would not do to go without some preparation. As to borrowing a Court suit, I would not; but I did consent to get a white vest; and I did consent to get a stiff hat. When I had got myself arranged for going to Court, in a manner unlike that to which I had been accustomed, I procured a splendid carriage and started. As I rode through the streets all the boys hooted at me, and I felt very much like a fool going to court. And as I came to the King's residence I thought that the soldiers knew that I was dressed up for the first time in my life in such things—which was the fact. I did not know what to say to the servants at the foot of the stairs, or to the servants at the top of the stairs; but I made my way along somehow, and they conducted me through the hall and whisked me at once before the King.—He is a venerable personage. He speaks the English language beautifully. He is the mentor, he is the adviser of European monarchs. If you were to see him dressed in ordinary clothes, you would think him a plain American citizen.—But he was dressed from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet in all sorts of beautiful things and ornaments. He walked toward me in a very stately manner, with his sword rattling on the floor by his side, and I walked toward him in the best way I could. He bowed, and I bowed. We walked together, and I called him "Sir" all through, and said a good many things that I should not have said. I could not get it out of my head that I was not afraid of the King, and that I was afraid of doing something disreputable. I wanted to observe court forms, but the very desire to do so rendered the thing impossible. I saw that he knew it, for he smiled benignantly, and seemed to have a fatherly consideration for me. Finally, in leaving the room I ought to have backed out. I did go backwards for one or two steps, but then I turned and whisked through the door face foremost.

IDEAS ABOUT WOMEN.—A French book, published at Brussels, contains among other interesting matters, a collection of aphorisms about women, taken from the writings of various authors.—We copy a few of them:

Chamfort.—In the choice of a lover, woman considers more how he appears in the eyes of other women than in her own. Love is more pleasing than matrimony, just as romance is more pleasing than history. **Lemle.**—Most of their faults women owe to us, whilst we are indebted to them for most of our better qualities. **Daniel Stern.**—Most women are endowed with such naturally endearing charms that even their very presence is beneficial. **Madame De Staël.**—Love in a woman's life is a history; in a man's an episode. **Cutalina.**—Only he who has nothing to hope from a woman, is truly sincere in her praise. **Diderot.**—There exists among women a secret tie, like that among priests of the same faith. They hate each other, yet protect each other's interests. **Stuhl.**—No woman, even the most intellectual, believes herself decidedly homely. The self-deception is natural, for there are some most charming women without a particle of beauty. **Octave Feuillet.**—Providence has so ordered it that only two women have a true interest in the happiness of a man—his own mother and the mother of his children. Besides these two legitimate kinds of love, there is nothing between the two creatures except painful and idle delusions. **Alphonso Carr.**—Say of a woman that she is wicked, obstinate, frivolous, but add that she is beautiful, and be assured that she will ever think kindly of you. Say that she is good, kind, virtuous, sensible, but very homely, and she will never forget you in her life. **Madame De Maintenon.**—In everything that women write there will be thousands of faults against grammar, but also to a certainty always a charm never to be found in the letters of men. **Duclos.**—Great and rare heart-offerings are found almost exclusively among women; nearly almost all the happiness and most blessed moments in love are of their creation, and so also friendship, especially when it follows love.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Societies.

GRAFTON LODGE, No. 141.
Hall at Knight's Landing. Stated meetings Saturday evening, on or after the full moon.
J. W. BALDWIN, W. M.
J. W. SNOWBALL, Sec'y.

YOLO LODGE, No. 81.
Hall at Cacheville. Stated meetings—Saturday evening, on or before the full moon.
A. H. WILLARD, W. M.
D. SCHINDLER, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 156.
Hall at Woodland. Stated meeting—Saturday evening, after the full moon.
ISAAC DAVIS, W. M.
F. S. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Odd Fellows Societies.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 111.
Hall at Woodland, I. O. of O. F. Meets every Saturday night at 7 o'clock, at Odds Fellows Hall, College Building, Woodland.
J. W. TILLEY, N. G.
C. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.

Good Templars' Societies.

COLD WATER LODGE, No. 50.
Meets every Tuesday evening, at Union Hall, Knight's Landing.
ROBT. ROBERTS, W. G.
J. R. BEANE, Sec'y.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 46.
Hall at Woodland. Meets every Thursday evening.
J. R. JACKSON, W. G.
MISS M. F. FIFE, Sec'y.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 73.
Hall at Woodland, I. O. of G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall, Woodland.
C. F. REDDING, W. G. T.
W. L. TODD, Sec'y.

Military Companies.

UNION CAVALRY.
Meets at Buckeye. Regular Drill days. First Saturday in every month.
J. EDGAR, Capt.

WASHINGTON GUARDS.
Meets at Washington. Regular Drill meetings, every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at Armyory.
AMOS MATTHEWS, Capt.

WOODLAND GUARDS.
Meets on the 1st Monday in every month, at the Court House, in Woodland. Regular drill days last Saturday in every month.
C. W. LEWIS, Captain.

HOTELS.

CACHEVILLE HOTEL.

W. Campbell, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his numerous friends and acquaintances that he has taken the above Hotel, and is now ready to accommodate families and permanent boarders, in the best style and most satisfactory manner.

The DINING ROOM is spacious, and is well calculated to accommodate any number of guests.

The BAR-ROOM is also large, and will at all times be supplied with the choicest brands of WINES and LIQUORS that can be procured in the San Francisco market.

The proprietor has spared neither trouble or expense in fitting up this Hotel in all its essential appointments, to make it the best Hotel north of Sacramento.

Mr. Campbell hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire on his part to please his patrons, to receive a share of the public patronage.
W. CAMPBELL.
Cacheville, March 29, 1862. m29-tf

TOLL'S HOTEL,
COR. K & SEVENTH ST., SACRAMENTO,
SCHOONMAKER & SMITH, Props.

This Fire Proof Hotel
HAS BEEN
Newly Furnished Throughout.
And presents superior accommodations to the traveling public.
An Omnibus always in attendance at the Cars and Boats to convey passengers to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
n14-3m

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,
(FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING)
DEUTSCHES CASTHANS,
1st street, between Front and Second,
SACRAMENTO.

HENRY TRECHLER, Proprietor.

This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot. The Best accommodations for Families at moderate terms.
Board per week, \$4 50; with Lodgings, \$5 50
Meals, 37½ cents; Beds, 25 and 50 cents.

N. B.—Red and White Wine, of Yolo county manufacture, always on hand.
jan24-3m

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!!!

CALIFORNIA MARBLE.

HAVING been awarded the First Prizes at the different State Fairs for Monumental work, we would respectfully call Particular Attention to our specimens of California Marble, and Workmanship now on hand. It is the best Marble ever found in the United States, and is not excelled in Europe for general purposes. It is free from flint or iron, more compact, of finer texture, and susceptible of as high a polish as the best Italian. As we quarry our own Marble, and are practical workmen in it, we can furnish anything in our line cheaper than the Cheapest.

And as Good as the Best! To satisfy yourselves of the fact, please call at our
Premium Pioneer Marble Works,
K street, between 5th and 6th,
SACRAMENTO.

A. AITKEN & CO.
Sculpture and Ornamental work done to order.
jan24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.
624 Clay street, San Francisco.

THE ONLY
CLOTHING HOUSE
IN THE STATE,
WHERE A
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
and
FURNISHING GOODS

MAY BE FOUND AT
Prices to suit the Times.
624 CLAY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.
ag22-tf

C. H. KREBS,
(Late Fredericks & Krebs.)
No 183 J Street, Sacramento,
Would hereby inform his former customers

and the public in general that he has again a complete stock of
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS
Varnishes,
Wall Paper,
Artists' Materials,
Etc., etc.

Also, a superior stock of
COAL OIL LAMPS.
All of which I offer at San Francisco rates.
The cheapest place to buy

Kerosene or Coal Oil.
A call is solicited.
C. H. KREBS,
188 J. STREET, between 6th and 7th,
feb20-3m

CARPETS! CARPETS!

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS,
PAPER HANGING,
Picture Frames and Mouldings,
WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

—ALSO—
AGENT for HOW'S MACHINES, and the
NEW ENGLAND MACHINE.
Price \$10 00.
W. SHARP,
142 J Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth,
(South side),
SACRAMENTO.
m21-3m

1863 AND 1864.
HATS! CAPS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED, FROM
Europe and the Eastern States, by
LAMOTT,
HATTER
A Large and Magnificent Lot of New Styles of
SOFT AND SILK HATS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE
Sold at Prices Lower than any House
in the State.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
SILK HATS,
Of the New Style and all Styles, Made
to Order.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
NOTICE! NOTICE!!
LAMOTT
HATTER AND FURRIER,
Corner of J and Second streets, Sacramento,
Has just received the Largest and
The Best Assortment of FURS
To be found in the State
Of all the
DIFFERENT QUALITIES now in FASHION.
Also, on hand,
Fur Gloves,
Fur Collars, and
Buffalo Overshoes,
For Gents and Ladies, adapted to those traveling over the mountains. On hand
A Fine Lot of BUGGY ROBES.
All of which are guaranteed as represented.
Being a Practical Furrier, he knows
what he is selling.
In purchasing Furs, beware of whom you buy.

Furs Repaired and Relined
At short notice.
LAMOTT,
37 J Street, near corner 2d.
Sacramento.
d12-tf

E. & C. CRUHLER.
COLUMBUS BREWERY,
Corner of C and 16th streets,
Sacramento.

LAGER of the FINEST QUALITY may be obtained in any quantity at this well known establishment and at the DEPOT—
Cruhler's Saloon,
Sixth street, between J and K streets.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
nov9-tf

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The fast and splendid steamers

Chrysopolis and Yosemite,
Will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO at 2 o'clock, p.m., from foot of K street, Sacramento.
Steamer *Chrysopolis*, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer *Yosemite*, Poole, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For MARYSVILLE and intermediate landings EVERY DAY.

Change of day for RED BLUFF.

Knight's Landing, Colusa, Tehama and Red Bluff.

Until further notice the Steamer of the California Steam Navigation Company will make ONE trip per week to RED BLUFF, leaving SACRAMENTO

Every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a.m.
And RED BLUFF

Every Tuesday Morning.
A. REDINGTON, Agents,
W. H. TAYLOR, Sacramento.

Freight received at Knight's Landing every day.
S. W. RAVELEY, Agent,
Knight's Landing. June 6-t

FOR SACRAMENTO.
The fine steamer DEFENCE,
ZIMMERMAN, MASTER,
Will make two trips a week from Knight's Landing to Sacramento.

The price for freighting grain, will be \$1 75 per ton and for lumber \$5 per thousand feet.
S. W. RAVELEY, Agent.
may2-tf

MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

CONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

As compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised.

WILLIAM MASON.

BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.
MORE THAN 200 EMINENT ORGANISTS.

IN every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, whether in Europe or America.

Geo. WASHBURN MORGAN.

NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song.
New York Musical Review.

EXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this general class.
THOMAS HASTINGS.

THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.

New York World.

ONCE hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.
New York Observer.

REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments.
LOWELL MASON.

GRAND accompaniment when the congregation sing.
IRENEUS.

A VERY efficient church organ, brought within a small compass; not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price.
New York Examiner.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much.
GEORGE F. ROOT.

SURPASSES anything in this line I have seen, whether French or American.

In plain or elegant cases, with one to twelve stops. Prices \$85 to \$500 each.

A. KOHLER, San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
Orders promptly attended to.
mar 5-3m

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed for many years upon the firm of

A. DESPECHE & FIELD
—AND—
FIELD & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that in order to be up with the times, and to supply a great want in this community, they have taken the

SPACIOUS SALESROOM
Nos. 75 and 77 J Street,

ONE BLOCK ABOVE their old location, where they intend keeping in addition to their large stock of

WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS
Of all kinds, and Exclusive Department for the sale of

FINE GROCERIES.
And every article usually kept in the best regulated establishments of the larger Eastern cities and Europe.

Dealers and consumers are invited to call upon us and look through our stock, as we are confident they will find it to their interest in making purchases.

FIELD & CO.
Formerly A. Despecher & Field,
Nos. 75 & 77 J. st. bet. 3d & 4th.
SACRAMENTO.
Junell-tf

Books and Stationery.
F all kinds for sale at
Baveley

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS!

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!!

S. W. RAVELEY,
OLD STAND AT KNIGHT'S LANDING,

Having just returned from San Francisco, would call the attention of the Citizens and public generally to his well selected stock of

ALBUMS,
S O N G B O O K S

PSALMS and POETRY,
STATIONERY,

CIGARS,
TOBACCO,

FRUITS,
CANDIES

NUTS
PIPES

POUCHES

Together with the following

PATENT MEDICINES.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Alterative.
Liniment.
Carmine.
Pills.
Vermifuge.
Helmhold's Buchu.
Sarsaparilla.
Rose Wash.
Ayer's Aque Cure.
Cherry Pectoral.
Sarsaparilla.
Pills.

Clove Anodyne.
Hunt's Life Balsam.
Wistar's.
Burnett's God Liver Oil.
Rushton's.
Burnett's Cocaine.
Thorne's Extract.
Brown's Ginger.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Wistar's Lozenges.
Mustang Liniment.
Sweet's.
Brandreth's Pills.
Cook's.
Grafenberg's.
Hollaway's.
Lee's.
Mott's.
Radway's.
Schenck's.
Wright's.
Schenck's Syrup.
Well's Plasters.
Court Plaster.
Hostetter's Bitters.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

Also a fine assortment of
CHOICE PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS
ETC. ETC

Any of the above Articles will be sold at
San Francisco Prices.

The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for
WOOL,
WOOD,
HIDES
AND
TALLOW.

TERMS CASH.
S. W. RAVELEY,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing
Knight's Landing.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES. GROCERIES
NAILS, &C.,
At Knight's Landing.
Will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH,
And all kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements with large Importing Houses in San Francisco and Sacramento, is now prepared to sell all kinds of

Groceries,
Nails, Oils,
Paint,
Potatoes
Downer's Kerosene Oil,
Cigars, Tobacco,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
S. W. RAVELEY,
FRONT STREET,
Opposite the Steamboat Landing.

Lubin's Extracts,
Choice variety, just received and for sale at
Baveley's.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,
—AND—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C., &C.,
CAN BE HAD AT
RAVELEY'S
Knight's Landing.

Notice to Wool Growers.
Just received, a fine lot of Wool from
and TWIN, at
RAVELEY'S.

Kerosene Oil.—The best quality of
Kerosene Oil can be had cheaper at
RAVELEY'S
Than any other place